

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2258.

SUING FOR FIFTY MILLIONS

A Modest Claim to Great Part of Honolulu.

FIFTY million dollars' worth of property in the heart of the city of Honolulu is what Junius Kaae will seek to obtain titles for in the Circuit Court. A local negro lawyer will engineer this suit involving a Monte Christo vision of wealth, and in a few days a motion will be filed in the Circuit Court asking that the matter of the estate of Kellihonui, deceased, be set for a hearing. Junius Kaae is the plaintiff in the action, which was several times before the Circuit Court during the monarchical period. The overthrow of the monarchy interrupted the proceedings, and nothing whatever has been done since that time. Clarence W. Ashford was then the attorney for the plaintiff, but in 1895 he left the country and has not been in Honolulu since.

This suit, involving the stupendous amount given above, includes all the property bounded by Nuuanu stream as far as Pacific Heights; thence across the foothills to Lunailio Home, thence in a straight line to the ocean, the fourth side being the ocean shore to the mouth of Nuuanu stream. When the suit was begun a dozen years ago the property was valuable, but has advanced in value ten-fold since then. At that time there were no imposing business blocks. Now there are six-story buildings, magnificent structures in course of erection, public improvements, both Territorial and Federal, which have caused real estate in the business and residence sections as well, included in the suit, to rise in value, until a conservative estimate placed thereon yesterday, gave it an aggregate value of at least \$50,000,000.

The case is that of Kellihonui, deceased, whose will was filed in the Circuit Court in 1855. The action by Kaae was brought before Chief Justice Judd on June 25, 1890. His petition gave the following information: That he was the executor of the estate of Kamehaokalani Nahimi and one of the heirs of Kellihonui, who died on or about June 25, 1849. The old petition now on file in the Circuit Court contains the information that the will or document was filed by one L. Haalea with the petition that the document was the last will and testament of the said Kellihonui, and praying that the same might be admitted to probate as such. The petitioner stated upon information and belief that the paper admitted to probate was not the last will and testament, but that it was a forged instrument, and was made or forged by the said L. Haalea, long after the death of Kellihonui, and but a few days before its presentation to the court. Kaae claims that the signature of the deceased was forged to the paper, as well as the body of the instrument. He also makes the allegation that evidence has been produced that there never was a will and that the same was not signed by any of the witnesses until a long time after the death of Kellihonui. He alleges that Haalea was admitted to testify contrary to all rules of evidence, that said paper was admitted to probate on the testimony of the subscribing witness who did not see the deceased sign it, and did not hear him acknowledge it and the contents he did not know. The contention is made that no will was ever found. The petitioner said the estate was of great value and that it had all passed into the hands of L. Haalea.

In showing his qualifications to bring the suit, the petitioner stated that Kellihonui died leaving surviving him his widow, Kekanohohi, who afterwards married L. Haalea, and she died without issue before Mr. Haalea. He also left a sister, Nahimu, who was married to Oliver Chapin, their issue being three children. Kalansipauha and Kaoe were dead when the suit was brought.

Kamehaokalani, the remaining surviving child, was the wife of the petitioner, and was married to him in 1873, when she was nineteen years of age. She died on January 11, 1882, without living issue. By her last will, duly probated in the latter part of 1882, the petitioner was appointed executor of her estate. Kamehaokalani was an infant when the alleged will was probated. At that time, naturally, her father was dead, her mother infirm and on her death bed, and the petitioner states that no one appeared to represent the infant and the court did not appoint any one to represent her at the probating.

The petition further states that the petitioner left two half-sisters—Kimoiki, whose mother was Kapuamohu, the first wife had been Kaumualii, King of Kauai, the father of the deceased and Nahimu. The latter was a daughter of the said Kaumualii and Makua, his second wife. That the said Kimoiki, deceased, left as issue. Her Majesty, Queen Kapiolani; Her Royal Highness, Kekaulike, all now deceased. The latter was the mother of the Princess David Kawanakoa and Jonah Kal-

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK



PRESIDENT HAS NOT ASKED DOLE'S RESIGNATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—There is no authoritative foundation for the report that Samuel Parker has been selected to replace Governor Dole of Hawaii. It is not likely that the President will have the information necessary to enable him to act for some time to come. It is perfectly well known that he has not written to Dole asking for his resignation, and as between Dole and some of the elements which are clamoring for his official head, the chances are more than fair that the President would stand by Dole on general principles. What the future movements in this case may be cannot be forecast at this time.—Boston Transcript.

OPENS ROAD TO THE SUGAR LOAF

The old Tantalus road, from the Schmidt residence to the top of Sugar Loaf mountain, is being opened as a private enterprise by Mr. S. T. Alexander. This was undertaken by him when it was found that the road which he projected straight up the mountain from Makiki, was impossible upon the figures named by him as his limit.

The new road will be built whenever it can be done for \$15,000, but until that time it will reach his place through this new line of travel. The road crosses the Schmidt property and then dropping through the valley rises over the ridge back of Sugar Loaf. The route along the sides of this mountain is direct to the place of Mr. Alexander.

Dickey & Newcomb are now designing a bungalow for Mr. Alexander, which is to be erected as soon as the road is passable. The house will be of the most approved mountain plan and will be highly ornamental to the landscape. Adjoining the place of Mr. Alexander are the lots of Mr. H. P. Baldwin and Mr. J. P. Cooke, and it is believed that both of these gentlemen will improve their property as soon as the roads are finished.

Prince Henry's Visit.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The expenses for the entertainment of Prince Henry of Prussia are to be met by a private subscription, and the committee on Finance, named by the Executive Committee in charge of the arrangement, is now at work discussing methods and means of raising the money needed.

No decision has been arrived at thus far, but at a meeting of the committee on finance, which will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce next Tuesday, it is likely that a definite plan will be approved.

The trial of the Alturas, Cal., lynchers still continues to furnish considerable excitement. After an interesting fight between the attorneys, Judge Harrington advised them to settle their quarrel with pistols.

MORE STEAMERS FROM SEATTLE

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company will establish another route for its vessels. It has decided to give a monthly service between Seattle and Tacoma and Honolulu, using the through vessels from New York.

On March 25 the Oregonian will leave the Sound for Honolulu, and on April 29 the Californian will come the same route.

General Freight Agent Morse said yesterday the new route will in no way interfere with the prompt receipt of freight from New York, as the freight will be landed at San Francisco and reshipped here in the company's local boats, arriving here about eighty days after leaving New York. The net rate of \$3.50 a ton on freight from the Sound will be maintained.

Mr. Morse further stated that the saving of a large amount of money for coal was an additional inducement in starting the new service. Vessels going to the Sound will load bunker coal at Nootka, and then take freight.

The coal can be loaded at that place for \$4 a ton less than in San Francisco.

The advent of the new service will undoubtedly affect the business of the Globe Navigation Company, and a rate war is far from improbable. The latter company is at present the only steamer line between the Sound and the Hawaiian Islands. Their freight rate is \$4 a ton, and it is anticipated that the cut of the American-Hawaiian line will be met.

A Freeze Out.

Hilo, February 6.—The cold storage schedule on perishable goods made out by the Matson Navigation Company for the new steamer Enterprise are reduced to a point that it is hoped will fill the ninety-ton space set aside in that vessel for cold storage freight. The schedule is as follows: Eggs, 5¢ per dozen; butter, fish and fruit, 2¢ per pound; fresh meat, 2¢ per pound. In large shipments even better rates than these will probably be made. The company has spent over \$5,000 in adding the cold storage and passenger facilities to the equipment of the Enterprise.

In certain seasons of the year these rates will make eggs a staple instead of a luxury, and the price of steaks will also be materially affected.

PARKER IS EN ROUTE TO HAWAII

Denies Having Said He Was to Be Governor.

(Special Correspondence.)

AN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—Among islanders and men of affairs here, who have interests in Hawaii, the question of Sam Parker's remarks concerning his expectations in the way of the governorship, is still discussed above all other topics. Telegrams tell of his denials that he said what has been attributed to him, and among the prominent folk here there is little credence given to the story of the promises of the President.

Colonel Parker and his bride and Prince and Princess Kawanakoa are expected to arrive here the first of the week, from their Eastern trip. They have taken the deck staterooms on the Sierra, which will leave on Thursday next, February 6th, and everything is ready for their departure for their island home. They will stop at the Occidental during the few days of their stay here, and it is expected they will have the company of several of the kamaaina now here on their return journey.

It develops here that there will be a strong pressure brought to bear to prevent any change in the administration of affairs in the islands, by California capitalists. There are many men here who have large interests down there, and they have been quite anxious, since they learned the extent to which the native population would go to embarrass the administration. The result is that the men here, believing that the Governor has shown his strength in the past, will make strong representations in his behalf, should it later develop that the conspiracy against him has any great strength in Washington.

There is a stronger feeling in some quarters here as to the future of Hawaiian securities, and the values of investments in Honolulu. There is now going into mortgages there a good deal of money from the savings banks. Several small advances are reported, and it is understood that a large loan will be made soon to the Kapiolani estate, if all the preliminaries are in order. The amount is placed in the region of a quarter of a million dollars, and it is understood that the sum is to be used by the estate in consolidating its bills payable, refunding them at a lower rate of interest. The saving in interest alone is said to be nearly \$5000, in favor of the estate.

NO MORE OFFICIAL LOBBYING.

The President Interdicts a Common Practice of Federal Employees.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—The President has issued the following executive order:

"All officers and employees of the United States of every description, serving in or under any of the executive departments, and whether so serving in or out of Washington, are hereby forbidden either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or attempt to influence in their own interests any legislation whatever, either before Congress or its committees, or in any way save through the heads of departments in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the government service.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

It is understood this executive order by the President inhibiting government officers and employees from attempting to influence legislation is the result of complaints made by members of Congress that Postoffice employees, and particularly route agents and general delivery letter carriers, in their districts, are making every possible effort to secure legislation by Congress favorable to their interests, and in some instances threats had been made that unless their representatives in Congress favored such legislation they would not be re-elected. The President is fully determined that this thing shall cease, and it is said that any person who violates the order will be summarily dismissed from the government service.

Santos Dumont's Plans.

NEW YORK, January 30.—A cable to the World from Monte Carlo says: "The Prince of Monaco arrived tonight at Villefranche on board the yacht Princess Alice. Santos-Dumont says he will go up tomorrow to meet the Prince two miles out at sea and will try to descend on the yacht and return to Monaco with the Prince. The daring project is the subject of conversation tonight."

SAN FRANCISCO, January 31.—The custom house authorities have been notified of the shipment of two million cigars from Manila to this port. They are coming on regular steamers by way of Hongkong. This is the first shipment. Many others are to follow. The factories in the Philippines are running day and night to supply the orders for the American trade.

DENOUNCE LEPER BILL

Republicans Meet and Outline Position.

Whereas, there has been recently introduced in Congress by Delegate R. W. Wilcox a bill providing for the establishment of a national reservation for the confinement of lepers on the Island of Molokai. And whereas, said bill is calculated to seriously injure the commercial, property and social interests of the Territory; Therefore, be it resolved, that the Republican party of the Territory of Hawaii in mass meeting assembled does hereby protest against the passage of said bill, and further, desires to be placed on record as unalterably opposed to any legislation looking to this end. Whereas, the Republican Territorial Committee, at its regular monthly meeting held on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1902, unanimously expressed its disapproval of any such attempt in words as follows: "Resolved, that our National Committee and Hawaiian Delegates in Congress be advised that the Republican party hereby express their disapproval of any attempt to amend the organic act of this Territory in reference to the suffrage of the natives of these Islands. Therefore, be it resolved, that the Republicans and citizens of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby endorse the action of the Republican Territorial Committee in voicing our disapproval of any attempt to amend the organic act so as to restrict the suffrage of the natives of these Islands."

A mass meeting of citizens of Honolulu, representing the native and non-native, the kamaaina, and malihini elements, expressed in the resolutions above their dissent from the bill introduced in Congress by Delegate Wilcox and their assent to the action of the Republican committee of the question of the franchise.

The meeting, which was held at the drill shed Saturday evening, was one which was large enough to fairly fill the seats in the hall, though the number might well have been doubled without causing crowding. There was a preponderance of white citizens, though by no means all those present were such, the native Republicans being represented by a sprinkling of no inconsiderable numbers throughout the room. There were, too, many members of other parties, leaders of the Home Rule party being in evidence throughout the hall, while without the doors were many others, including the wife of the delegate, whose actions were being criticized.

Berger's music makers were on hand soon after seven o'clock, and for a half-hour played before the drill shed, later taking position on the platform where they rendered selections between the various speeches. The stage was arranged with a chairman's table at the center, with a combination of American and Hawaiian flags in the draping. On one side was placed the band, while the speakers of the evening sat opposite. It was eight o'clock when Chairman Kauhokou called the meeting to order, saying that there were only two subjects before the meeting, the leper bill and the disfranchisement of the native Hawaiians. With a very few words he introduced as the first speaker of the evening W. C. Achi, who spoke in Hawaiian, the interpretation being made by W. J. Cooho.

Senator Achi said that he was surprised that the delegate should have introduced the leper bill without any petition or request from here, and said that he considered that it was opposed to every interest here. He traced the history of the leper settlement and said that he did not think there ever would be a legislative here which would fail to make liberal appropriations for the support of the persons segregated there. He said there were 1000 lepers on the settlement, and that there were two thousand on the mainland, which would mean a terrible crowding there. The fact that there are many lepers in the Philippines was referred to and also that the United States might at any time be called upon to remove all the lepers there.

Senator Achi referred to the fact that the cable and canal construction could make this even more prominent than it now is, and that there must never attach to it the reputation of being the leper settlement of the country, or there would be no one who would dare come here, and also that an Hawaiian, wherever he would go, would find the hotels closed against him. As to the story of disfranchisement, he said this was an invention of Wilcox, to bolster up his own cause, and that the Republicans would never do such a thing. Applause punctuated the speech all through.

Representative William Aylett was next introduced, and said it must not be permitted that Wilcox should foist on us a bill which would change the name of Hawaii from the "Paradise of the Pacific" to the "dumping ground for lepers."

William Olepau, a longshoreman, who said his business was the handling of sugar in bags into ships, said the bringing into disrepute of the Islands as a leper settlement would break all business and would drive away all enterprises. He argued that the the reason that there would be any cures was fallacious, else there would have been cures on the mainland.

The resolutions with appropriate whereases and final clauses, providing

that they be forwarded to the President and both Houses of Congress in the first case, and to the delegate and National Committeeman in the second, were passed with enthusiasm. The meeting had somewhat shrunk in size, owing to the fact perhaps that the translation took much time, and the hour was quite late when the meeting closed.

NEGOTIATING WITH CHINESE

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Though the United States failed to secure the insertion in the Chinese protocol of a provision assuring the maintenance of the "open door" in China, this result will be achieved, it is learned, by the negotiation of a new commercial treaty with the Peking government. When in Peking Special Commissioner Rockwell, under instructions given him by Secretary Hay, made an earnest effort to induce the powers to agree to the negotiation of a joint commercial treaty with China, Europe was not prepared, however, to co-operate with the United States, and it therefore became necessary to negotiate separate commercial arrangements.

In the new treaty there will be incorporated a provision which will read something like this: "That whatever privilege, exemption, benefit or advantage is already or may hereafter be conceded by China to the official representatives or to the merchants, subjects or citizens of any other country, in respect to their personal property rights or occupations, shall at the time be extended to like official representatives, merchants and citizens of the United States; that the lowest rates of duties or charges imposed on personal property or articles of international commerce of any foreign national origin shall be immediately applicable to like articles of United States origin; and no other or higher duties, charges, burdens or restrictions of any kind shall be imposed on exports of the United States than those imposed on the imports of the most favored nation."

FOUGHT FOR FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

The arrests for Saturday and Sunday included:

Drunkenness, Gus Que, James Carey, Sylvia Grant, W. H. Dunn, D. Brown, W. Kibbins, Antonio Paris, Demetrio A. C. Thayer, J. Duffy, Robert Johnson, T. Bennett, O. Lynn, J. Sanderson, Ed Blair, Paakao, George Ward, Mike Berg, Kila, E. Fogarty, Palea, F. Gustavson, Smith.

Assault and battery, Samuel Castle, on Ouauli (W.); Tome Kaaleo, on Mono.

Investigation, Kipilano.

Saturday was the wettest night of the year from an alcoholic standpoint, no less than a score of drunks being rounded up. They were mostly men from the transport Meade, however, and were released on depositing the usual cash bail of \$5. The chances are that when their names are called in the District Court this morning, they will be found to be negligent quantities.

The majority of the transport men arrested had plenty of gold in their possession, one, who was picked up asleep in the rear of a Chinaman's store, being in possession of \$200. He said that he felt tired and was looking for a place to lie down and rest, when sleep overtook him. The only real trouble of the two days occurred in the Merchant's Exchange on Saturday night. Two soldiers from the Meade each placed \$250 in gold on the floor of the saloon and fought for it. One man, Mills, was knocked out in three minutes and the winner, a Peruvian named Crag, needed drink for the house. While he was standing at the bar, the vanquished one seized a beer glass and threw it at Crag's head, inflicting a nasty scratch. Then Crag grabbed a schooner and assaulted Mills with it, cutting him up so badly that medical assistance had to be requisitioned.

Four men, including the principals, were arrested and charged with affray. They furnished bail and it is said, were on board the Meade when she pulled out last night.

MISS ROOSEVELT AS AN ISSUE

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Reports that Miss Alice Roosevelt is to be permitted to attend the coronation of King Edward in June next are annoying to President and Mrs. Roosevelt. No one in the White House will discuss the subject, but it is known that while the family have talked over such a visit, no decision has been reached.

It is denied that Miss Roosevelt is anxious to attend the coronation, but that the President is averse to it. All talk about Miss Roosevelt ranking next to Princesses of the blood were she to go to London is as foolish as the report that she therefore would wear a robe of royal purple.

Diplomats in Washington are greatly worried because the report is not denied. According to their training they cannot imagine that a rumor of this sort should so long go uncontradicted. One diplomat says: "The American people may consider this matter simply in the light of a girlish whim which should be gratified. The British government at this juncture would move heaven and earth to secure its realization. Its tendency would be to defeat some of the shrewdest diplomatic efforts of the past year. The British press and diplomats would enlarge its social and international importance."

SHREWD COUGH REMEDY.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a number of years and have no hesitancy in saying that it is the best remedy for coughs, colds and croup I have ever used in my family. I have no words to express my confidence in this remedy—Mrs. J. A. Moore, North Star, Mich. U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands."

KONOHI ON MAUI Not So Much Do- ing as Former Years.

MAUI, Feb. 8.—Judging from the noise of exploding firecrackers, it would not seem probable that Chinese New Year is being celebrated on Maui in a less lavish manner than is customary, but so it is stated, nevertheless. Possibly the luau or banquets are less elaborate, or include a smaller number of guests than formerly.

Surely during yesterday and today enough powder was used to appease the evil spirits for another year, not only at every little store in the tiny villages throughout the Kula region, but also at the larger Chinese colonies of Makawao, Paia, Wailuku, etc.

During the evening of the 7th, Ah Chee, a prominent merchant of Market street, Wailuku, gave a fine luau, which was well attended by some of the leading Hawaiians and foreigners of the town.

Awana, of Makawao, also entertained in his usual hospitable style quite a number of well known people the same evening.

It seems that the Japanese are also celebrating Konohi, for many of them have ceased their usual daily labors, and are keeping, or will keep, the 7th, 8th and 9th in a festive manner.

Today in Kula, and at Spreckels' Park, Kahului, they are holding horse-races in honor of the Oriental new year.

Propos of racing, during the 8th, while two Japanese sports were exercising their horses at the race track, either by a collision of stumbling, one horse and rider fell to the ground in such a manner that the animal was instantly killed, while the man was only badly bruised.

STRAYS.

This is the coldest winter in fifteen years on Maui. The thermometer is constantly registering below 60 degrees nights and mornings. In consequence, pneumonia, grip and bad colds are prevalent.

Dr. W. F. McConkey, of Paia, who has been suffering from a severe attack of grip, is much better. Dr. Dungan, of Kihel, attended him.

District Magistrate Charles Copp, of Makawao, is also recovering from his illness—pneumonia. During the 4th he was able to hold court at his residence. His son Harry of Honolulu has been visiting him.

During the week Lawrence R. Crook assumed his new duties as clerk of the Circuit Court of Wailuku, the position formerly held by James N. K. Keola, who resigned, owing to the pressure of work in the tax office.

The Puunene Mill is busy night and day.

Corn and potato planters of Kula are busy cultivating their lands, preparing for planting. On the field corn sells at \$1.15, and potatoes at \$1.50.

The evening of the 14th the Makawao Debating Society will discuss the question of making Kalaiapapa and Kalawao a national leper settlement.

The House has appointed a committee to investigate revenue treaties, refuting the assertion of Senate leaders, that the House of Representatives had nothing to do with treaties.

Senator Morgan spoke on the pending Philippine tariff bill, praising the work of the commission, and declaring that the archipelago should be represented by a delegate, the same as Hawaii.

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and dairy products.

There is a possibility of another naval conflict between the Colombian and revolutionary forces.

Another mysterious suit has been filed at Minneapolis against the northern securities merger.

The story of a duel between the Prince of Montenegro and his brother, Prince Mirko, is denied.

There is rumor of a railway alliance between the Moors of the Rock Island and J. Pierpont Morgan.

Mrs. Innes, wife of the famous bandmaster, George Innes, has brought a quiet suit for divorce.

Canada claims fishing rights near Vancouver and may exclude Americans from the halibut fisheries.

Jim Howard, one of the Kentucky Goebel murderers, has been found guilty, and sent to prison for life.

John O'Hanlon, a San Francisco blacksmith, was found dead, and is thought to have been murdered.

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TRANSPORT SERVICE

Changed Attitude of Secretary Root.

AN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Senator Perkins said today that he had been assured that nothing would be done in the matter of turning the transport service over to private contractors for at least a year.

"Secretary Root has changed his attitude somewhat on this matter," said Senator Perkins. "He was very anxious to have authority from Congress to sell the government vessels and make contracts for the transportation of troops and supplies, but in view of the showing made by Quartermaster-General Ludington and the officers of the Quartermaster-General's department, Secretary Root is now loath to act. I am satisfied that nothing will be done for a year, if at all."

Representative Kahn said tonight that he had talked with Representative Hull, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, and that Hull said he was much opposed to turning the transports over to private contractors. "So far as the House is concerned," said Representative Kahn, "I think it is safe to say that nothing will be done this session looking toward disposing of the government transport service or letting private contracts for the transportation of troops and supplies. The system appears to be satisfactory to the House, and will remain as it is."

WANT TO SELL US OIL.

To get a slice of the oil trade in the Hawaiian Islands is the ambition of a few local producers, says the Los Angeles Herald, who are now considering the proposition of opening negotiations with some of the sugar refiners and planters in the hope that contracts will be closed for Los Angeles petroleum.

It is a well known fact that fuel consumers of the islands are looking to California for oil, which they will substitute for coal because it means a large financial saving. Already contracts have been closed by certain Kern river producers, and the coming year 1,000,000 barrels of Kern river oil will be shipped to the islands. Experts who are familiar with the fuel situation in Hawaii state that approximately 200,000 tons of coal are consumed yearly there, and that the bulk of it is used in pumping water for irrigating cane. The cost delivered at the pumps is close to \$10 a ton, or an annual expenditure of \$2,000,000; this is equal to 6 per cent on over \$33,000,000. How to reduce this enormous expense is of vital interest to the sugar industry there.

It is believed that local oil could be delivered at the cane plants at a considerable saving over coal. Tank steamers could be loaded at San Pedro at a cost of considerably less than it costs to ship the oil from the Kern river fields to tidewater.

CLAIMS FOR RIO LOSS.

United States Commissioner Morse has filed in the United States District Court his report showing that the following claims have been filed against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for damages for loss of life and property in the wreck of the Rio de Janeiro near the Golden Gate on February 22 of last year:

Sarah Juhn, loss of life of her daughter, Sarah Bowen, \$4000; R. C. Hawes, administrator, loss of life of Naom Wakefield and property, \$26,539; Ruia Miller, executrix of estate of Sarah Wakefield, loss of life and property, \$1,075; Maria Gussoni and Felice Gussoni, wife and child of the late Angelo Gussoni, loss of life and property, \$10,000; Frances Ripley, loss of her property, \$186.50; Clara Barwick, wife, and Hattie and Henry, children of Edward Barwick, ship's butcher, who was lost, \$25,245; William F. Aldrich, executor, loss of life of Lillita Wildman, \$10,000; loss of property, \$10,000; Sarah Guyon, administratrix, loss of life of her husband, Henry Guyon, \$25,000, and Sarah Guyon for breach of contract and property lost, and her children Milton, Ernest and Edward, for property lost, \$255—total amount of the claims, \$183,045.50.

The value of the steamer after the wreck, plus freight and passage money pending, has been appraised at \$24,573.93, but the claimants aver that the company is responsible for the whole amount of the damages asked for, and that the vessel was lost because of the negligence and unskillfulness of the servants of the company in attempting to bring the vessel into the harbor in a thick fog and without taking any soundings.

FOR STEAMSHIP MEN.

The United States local inspectors of steam vessels at this port are very much interested in the fate of a bill recently introduced in Congress by Mr. Morris to amend the Revised Statutes of the United States so that the local boards of inspectors shall be aided by a jury in their investigations in cases of incompetency and misconduct committed by a licensed officer while acting under the authority of his license.

The new bill provides that if the accused be an engineer the jury shall consist of engineers, but if he be a master, pilot or mate, then the jury shall consist of other masters, pilots or mates. In enforcing the attendance of jurors the inspectors shall have the same powers as those exercised by the Circuit Court of the United States. The accused shall be entitled to be represented by counsel, and shall have the privilege of questioning and objecting to jurors. The verdict of the jury shall be final so far as the facts are concerned, except that the board of inspectors, if it deems the verdict contrary to evidence, may set the same aside.

If a majority of the jury shall be satisfied that such licensed officer is incompetent, or has been guilty of misbehavior, negligence, unskillfulness or willfully violated any of the provisions

COMMERCIAL NEWS

HERE has been too much politics in the air to permit of a great deal of business during the week, on the stock exchange. In fact, only 225 shares were reported as sold, and these transactions cover only two corporations. There has been a lull after the recent small sized flurry, which advanced several stocks, and the present outlook is that there will be little doing for a few days, as the buyers of shares are occupied with other matters. Taking the situation generally, the loosening in prices seems to add to a feeling that in spite of the higher price of sugar, there will be greater time spent in thinking of political matters than in contemplating the values of stocks. Several financial leaders say there will be slightly lower prices along the non-dividend earning list and that the complete recovery of the market may not be looked for until there have been actual returns from the crop now going forward.

In many quarters there is a growing belief that when the returns from the crop now being taken off come in, there will be an increase in the volume of the circulating medium here, and that this will have a decided effect upon the situation. For instance, it is thought there will be, through the funding of indebtedness of various plantations, dividends paid on certain shares which heretofore have been regarded as needing more time to fully develop. It is understood that some of the Mainland creditors of plantations have signified a belief that this course would lead to a more certain and speedy recovery here. Whether or not this would be proper and permitted are questions.

Waialua took the greater portion of the attention of the brokers during the week. There were several sales at 55, aggregating a total of 185 shares. These changed hands at various times, and left something to be desired even severally which have not been filled. The tendency is toward a steadiness in the stock, at the figure which has ruled.

The closing sale yesterday was the only other item of interest in the week's performances. This was a transfer of seventy shares of O. R. & L. Co. at \$5. The stock list erroneously reported the transaction as a sale of Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company. The stock which was sold has been having a slight tendency to decline, there being offerings at 85 earlier in the week, but the sale made was the only transaction which has been made in the stock recently, the last previous sale being 10 points above the price of 85.

Despite the fact that there were no other sales, there was evident a little softening in several other shares during the week. There is Hawaiian Sugar in the market which can be had at 27; Oahu is not strong at 92.50, while Ookala has been quoted privately at 7.75. There have been no alterations in other lines, and there may be some time elapse before business resumes its usual course.

REAL ESTATE.

Small sales of real estate, in which little money is changing hands, are the features of the week's real estate business. There will be large amounts yet to pay on these holdings, which are almost all in the outlying districts. There have been a half dozen of the sales reported from the Nuuanu subdivision of Schnack, and several others from Achi's Kalihii tracts. There is a little inquiry from the other suburban points, but the sales are not to be recorded as yet.

In the list of mortgages of the week are several which show that there is coming into the market money from San Francisco, which is being let out at 6½ per cent, a reduction of 1½ per cent from the rate ruling here. Most of this money is coming from the German Savings Bank, and it is understood that there is more coming on the same terms. There are several mortgages which are held on the terms which are local, and these are to be refunded as soon as there is any chance to get the money at the lower rate. One feature of the San Francisco money lenders is that they will not make the loans until there has been a provision that the rents from the property shall be held for the payment of the interest charges first. When these conditions are met there is little loss of time in arranging the loans.

There is being made good progress upon the various buildings in the course of construction here, and the outlook is of the best. Plans are being prepared for several new things down town, but there are leases which have some time to run, as in the case of the Peacock block, and there will be nothing decided until those interests are wiped out.

The bids which were opened for the Eagan-Frear block show a wide range of prices for work. The lowest bid was that for concrete, F. W. Knight, at \$19,692; for brick, \$20,095. Other bids were C. H. Patsig, \$21,400; Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Company, \$22,638.55, both for brick; J. Walker, \$22,876, for concrete; other bids were received until the limit of \$29,990, for brick, was the highest. The bids have been sent over to Dr. Frear, for Hawaii, for his consideration. The bids for the Metropolitan Market's slaughter house ranged from \$5,990 to over \$14,000.

of the statute they shall see in their verdict, and the board shall thereupon suspend or revoke the license of the accused, unless it set the verdict aside. In that case the board may render a final decision or it may order a further investigation before another jury. In the latter case the evidence taken on the first investigation may be read in evidence upon the second.

Jurors shall be entitled to the same compensation as jurors in the United States Circuit Court of the circuit. The jury shall consist of not less than three nor more than five persons. The right of appeal is preserved.

PRICE OF SUGAR.

It is not easy to tell what would be the result to the consumer of reducing the duty on Cuban raw sugars, says the New York Journal of Commerce. The fact that the admission of sugar from Hawaii free of duty did not reduce the price of sugar to the consumer proves very little. During the twenty-three years of the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii the Hawaiian production of sugar was very small compared with the Cuban production. Therefore the Pacific railroads, in combination with the steamship companies, maintained rates which kept eastern sugar on the Pacific coast and confined western sugar to the Pacific Coast. There was no competition in sugar because there was no competition in transportation. Recently there has developed competition in California between the great beet producers and the smaller independent producers, between California beet sugar and Hawaiian cane sugar, and in the interior of the continent between sugar from the East and sugar from the Pacific coast. With this amount of actual or potential competition it is not at all certain that a reduction of the duty on Cuban sugar would be felt only by the Cuban grower. If it was, it would not hurt the domestic producer; if it reduced the general price of raw sugar it would be pretty certain to reduce the price of beet sugar.

Yesterday the time was divided between Waialua plantation and Kahuku. Manager Goodale showing the visitors all over the first plantation, the mill and the pumping stations. The end of the road brought yet another mill, which was explained by Manager Adams at length. After lunch at Waialua the party was ready for the return trip.

In the party, which was escorted by Mr. Paxton, Mr. Dennison and Colonel and Mrs. George W. Macfarlane, were Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Lillenthal and the ladies of their party, Mr. Langermann, General Warfield, Mr. Stevenson and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Macfarlane.

HILO HUNTERS FOR HORSE RACING

Washington's birthday, February 22, will be observed in Hilo with a good card of sports at Hoolani Park. Manager Geo. S. McKenzie has arranged for several match races between well known local horses, and a polo game will be played in the center field. The day is a national holiday, and this year falls on Saturday. This will insure a big crowd at the track and guarantee a successful race day.

Fiero and General Cronje will go in a mile dash for a purse of \$50.

A three-eighths mile dash has been arranged between Philip and Time Center; purse, \$50.

Frank S. and Nullah will run a half mile for \$50.

There is good prospect for a race, three-fourths mile, between Carter Harrison and Del Vista. The polo game begins at 1:30 p. m.

The Senate passed the Hoar resolution respecting the line of Presidential succession in case the President should die between the time of his election and the date of inauguration.

POLICIES ARE VOID

Failure to Prove Loss in Time Limit.

(From Saturday's daily.)

The Supreme Court, Justice Galbraith again dissenting, filed a second opinion yesterday, which finally settles several much mooted insurance questions rising out of the plague fire. The decision of the circuit court in the case of Geo. E. Boardman vs. Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. is reversed and a judgment ordered for the defendant. The majority opinion was written by Justice Perry, C. A. Brown sitting in place of Chief Justice Frear, disqualified.

The question settled by yesterday's decision disposes of a large number of similar cases pending in the circuit court, namely, the rights of policy holders who failed to make returns of proof of loss within sixty days after the fire. Justice Perry, in his opinion holds that the failure to make the return within sixty days as required by the conditions of the policy bars recovery, even though the plaintiff was unable to do so because of the restrictions placed about him by the Board of Health. Justice Galbraith, dissenting, is of the opinion that the failure to furnish proofs within sixty days did not bar plaintiff from recovery, but that he had complied as far as it was possible for him to do. He holds that literal compliance is unnecessary and that "plaintiff had made full compliance" in so far as proofs of loss are concerned and was entitled to maintain his action.

"Whatever the practice in this jurisdiction may be as to the authority of the court to direct a verdict non obstante, I insist that this is not a proper case for the exercise of such automatic power. It is not clear that such action does not deprive the plaintiff of an absolute right. He is at least entitled to the privilege of a new trial."

The suit in question was upon a policy for \$7000 issued by the defendant upon the dwelling house of plaintiff on Kinai street. The property was destroyed by fire January 21st, by the order of the Board of Health, after having been condemned as infected premises. The jury in the lower court rendered a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount of the policy. The plaintiff failed to file his claim for loss within sixty days as specified by the terms of the policy, but set forth illness and death in the family as an excuse. The Supreme Court holds that the lower court should have directed a verdict for defendant as to the questions of filing proofs of loss and of waiver. The case is remanded to the lower court with instructions to enter judgment for defendant.

The following is the syllabus in the case:

A fire insurance policy, issued "in consideration of the stipulations" therein named and of the payment of the premium, provided, among other things, that "if fire occur, the insured will give immediate notice of any loss thereby in writing to the company . . . and within sixty days after the fire, unless such time is extended in writing by this company, render a statement to this company, signed and sworn to," etc. (such statement being what is commonly known as "proofs of loss"), and further provided that "no suit or action on this policy, for the recovery of any claim, shall be sustainable in any court of law or equity until after full compliance by the insured with all the foregoing requirements, nor unless commenced within in twenty months next after the fire."

Held, that the rendering of the statement in question within sixty days after the fire, is a condition precedent to the right of action and that in the absence of a waiver, a failure to render such statement within the time specified bars a recovery under the policy.

B., a clerk in the employ of the local agent of the insurance company, made a claim for the plaintiff, when the latter gave notice of claim for the amount of the in-

surance, oral statements to the effect that the company would not pay the amount of the loss. The policy provided that no agent of the company, except an officer thereof, should have power to waive or be held to have waived any of its provisions, unless such waiver be in writing upon or attached to the policy and that no act or statement of any officer or agent should operate as an estoppel on the company unless in writing, endorsed upon the policy.

Held, that the oral statements of B. did not constitute or operate as a waiver of the requirement as to the filing of proofs of loss.

MR. WHEELER GOT RID OF HIS RHEUMATISM.

"During the winter of 1898 I was so lame in my joints, in fact, all over my body, that I could hardly hobble around, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. From the first application I began to get well, and was cured and have worked steadily all the year—R. Wheeler, Northwood, N. Y., U. S. A. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

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BROKE THREE RIBS.

J. S. Bailey is thrown from a Wagon During a Runaway.

J. S. Bailey, the plumber, was seriously injured on Wilder avenue yesterday by being thrown from a wagon while his horse was running away. He is now at his home suffering from three broken ribs. The wagon he was driving was filled with lumber, and a piece which protruded struck the horse, causing the animal to stampede. The wagon collided with a telephone pole, and Mr. Bailey was thrown against it.

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THE NURSE'S STORY

An Interesting Incident Out of Her Long Experience.

"Interesting?" said Nurse Cooper, in response to a reporter's query. "Yes, indeed, I have had some very interesting experiences since I entered my profession. One in my calling has many opportunities to look upon the inside of home life, and while I have seen much suffering, there is always a bright side to it.

"An experience which affected my life very intimately occurred a short time ago. Fortunately it had a happy ending. I had been suffering for about sixteen years with indigestion and other attendant disorders of the stomach. I was bilious and felt tired and depressed much of the time; my head aches a great deal and often a faintness comes over me so that I was obliged to lie down until it wore away.

Besides that, I had trembling of the stomach with all the symptoms of acute gastritis and my abdomen was so sore and tender that I could hardly bear to touch it. These ailments interfered to a great extent with my work as a nurse. I tried a number of remedies without success until, upon reading one of your books, I determined to see what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People would do in my case. I began taking them according to the directions and experienced relief almost immediately. I took them in all for about two months and now I recommend them to all who suffer from diseases brought on by poor blood or weakened nerve."

Mrs. Charlotte Coopersmith, whose above statement was sworn to before No. 40 North Fifth street, Hudson, N. Y. She is one out of many who have been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills will not only cure cases similar to hers, but are a positive specific for all diseases arising from poor blood or weakened nerves. They cure locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

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The Standard Oil Co. The George F. Blake Steam Pump. Weston's Centrifugals. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. as Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Backheads, Pimples and Blisters.

For Sores on the Neck.

For Sores Legs.

For Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Ulcers and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swelling.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
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SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

TUESDAY : FEBRUARY 11.

To hear the Gearville rent collector shout for a "reformed" Territorial administration is to utterly destroy one's taste for veal.

The latest reports from Washington show that the President's version of his relations with Parker is still widely at variance with Parker's own.

As the President has denied, through his secretary, that he has offered the Governorship to Parker or anybody else, we see no need of carrying on the discussion of a fake.

We hope that a committee of Home Rulers will eventually go to Washington to advise the President. The more the President sees of the men who want to rule Hawaii, the better it will be for good government here.

The Home Rulers will observe that the President has asked no questions of Aguinaldo Wilcox at any time. Wilcox is persona non grata at the White House, where his character is well understood. Later, it will appear, when the fate of his bills is registered, that he has no better standing in the House. The investment in Wilcox would be dear at a dollar and a half.

Examination of the Wilcox school bill shows that, if it becomes a law, there will be ample provision made to warm Hawaii's schoolhouses in winter. The fuel items are large. We have not yet gone into this interesting measure far enough to determine whether or not it will be obligatory upon the trustees to keep the roads to the school houses free of snow.

The Advertiser is pleased to note that the Board of Health will give the tua tua remedy a fair trial. On the principle that every bane has its antidote, there must be somewhere, in nature's pharmacopœia, a cure for leprosy in at least the earlier stages of that disease. Perhaps tua tua is the thing. If so it would be a crown of honor to every member of the Hawaiian Board of Health to have given such a specific to the world.

It is possible that the Crown Prince of Japan will see Honolulu, as he is contemplating a visit to the United States. This city has entertained at least one of the Imperial family of Japan, the eminent Prince Komatsu, who was a lieutenant on the Naniwa in 1893. Another Japanese celebrity to make something of a stay with us was the late Count Mutsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs. When a young man en route to Tokyo after studying finance under Secretary Boutwell at Washington during Grant's time, Marquis Ito was here. Honolulu also showed its natural and acquired beauties, we believe, to Field Marshal Yamagata, when he made his American tour in 1896.

AGAINST THE LEPROER BILL.

The Republican party spoke Saturday night in no irresolute voice about the Kahn-Wilcox leper bill. Representing the best interests of the Territory as it does, and knowing what Hawaiian public welfare requires better even than Congress can know, the party should be able to gain an attentive and considerate ear at Washington. It has a strong cause to present and will present it strongly.

For Congress to pass the Lazaretto bill and for the President to sign it, would be a ruinous injustice to our people and an invasion of their private rights. Hawaii is not an uninhabited or savage possession waiting upon any use to which its sovereign may see fit to put it, but a Territory of the United States which entered the Union in the faith that it would get fair play, and that in time it might become a State. It is a Territory which seeks home-seekers and tourists; but if Congress should pass and the President sign the Kahn-Wilcox bill, it could expect neither. The reason is that outsiders would not differentiate between Molokai and the rest of the group; and that the Hawaiian archipelago as a whole would soon become known as the Leprosy Islands or the Plague Spot of the Pacific. As soon as these designations were fixed people would not come here either for pleasure or residence. And to fix them, every commercial antagonist of Hawaii and every other American winter resort, especially those of California, would draw upon all their resources in competitive ingenuity.

Every State and Territory of the United States should care for its own sick, as Hawaii is doing. Assuredly it should not foist them upon us. The wrong is as clear in our case as it would be in Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, or between the States of the Union. If we were proposed to send all consumptives to California that State would feel the injustice as keenly as does Hawaii over the proposal, which originated in California, to send all lepers in America here.

Hawaii has right to get rid of the leprosy if it can, and is trying to do so with some show of success. Congress has no moral right to make this effort a foredoomed failure; no right to perpetuate here the most dreadful of human maladies.

The position occupied by the Republican party should be taken by other parties and by the Chamber of Commerce and similar bodies. They all agree, we believe, on the main point, but have not yet made the fact plain at Washington.

THE KOHALA WATER BILL.

The Advertiser does not know on what lines the Republican Central Committee opposes the bill now pending before Congress granting certain water rights to Samuel Parker's corporation; but there are certain features about the bill which cannot but be condemned by every impartial person.

Of the value and necessity of utilizing this and other surplus water there can be no question. A large amount of water is running to waste, which, if diverted to the adjacent dry districts will greatly increase the productivity of the soil, and create wealth which does not now exist. There is no difference of opinion upon this point. But there is radical objection to the way in which it is proposed to be done. Some of the objections are as follows:

1.—This is a purely local matter, and should therefore be subject to local control.

Congress has already turned over to the local authorities the full control and disposition of all government lands except certain specified reservations for the direct use of the Federal government. Leases or sales of government lands carry as incidental to the land the water and other appurtenances belonging thereto. Through its power to lease or dispose of lands, the local government has, therefore, full power to dispose of water which is on the land conveyed. But the technical point has been raised that there is no specific power authorizing the local government to dispose of water alone, separate from the land on which it is located.

Under these circumstances the logical and proper thing to do is for Congress to pass an act conferring upon the local authorities whatever power is necessary to grant rights to use public waters, so as to bring into beneficial use not only the Kohala water, but other waste waters elsewhere available.

The power can be hedged about by all proper restrictions, as is now the case with the land law; but in all fairness to the public welfare and to local interests, the disposition of local government waters should be in the hands of local authorities, who know the local conditions and the rights of the matter, instead of being the subject of private grant by Congress, who can know of the matter only at second hand.

2.—The bill does not correctly state on its face what it means. Its title and its text speak of nothing but "rights of way" for ditches and reservoirs. The fair inference to be drawn from the wording of the bill is that the corporation has water of its own, and simply seeks a right of way across intervening government land. As a matter of fact, practically all of the water to be obtained and transported through such rights of way is the property of the government. In other words, the bill says "right of way," but it means "water."

This reminds one of the tramp with a magic "soup stone," which, upon being boiled in pure water, would produce a rich broth. He demonstrated the claim to the farmer's wife, after borrowing from her, "just to flavor the soup, a little meat, potato, onion, salt and pepper."

Miss Mary Sprague, who was once a school teacher in Honolulu, and went to Manila, was a passenger on the transport Meade, en route for the States.

Captain Schofield, of the Meade, is said to have refused the request of the

Young Men's Christian Association to hold services aboard the transport while she was in port.

3.—The bill proposes to grant the rights of way, and incidentally the water, for nothing. Both Mr. Parker and the so-called Gehr Company have offered the local government a rental of \$1000 per annum for this same water, with the statement that, after the water is being delivered through the ditch they will pay into the Territorial treasury five per cent of the gross receipts per annum, with a guarantee that the same shall amount to not less than \$2500 per annum.

Why should this public property and franchise be given away, when parties stand ready to pay handsomely for it?

4.—The bill makes a direct private grant of the property involved to a specific corporation, instead of putting it up for competition to the highest bidder. Another corporation is seeking this same water, and is ready to pay for it. Why should they not be given an opportunity to get it? Why should one corporation be favored more than the other?

It is claimed that the other company consists only of speculators, without capital to carry out the work.

An absolute reply to this is that all speculators can be shut out by requiring from bidders an approved bond in a sum large enough to prove good faith, requiring the expenditure of a certain amount of money, and the completion of the work in a given time.

The bill grants the power of eminent domain to the corporation, but provides none of the detailed safeguards usually accompanying such powers. No payment for land taken or property destroyed is provided for.

This attempted grant of power may be unconstitutional, but it is an uncomfortable thing to have even an unconstitutional statute passed that gives a corporation a prima facie right to confiscate private property without compensation to the owner.

6.—The bill contains an elaborate description of the boundaries within which the grant is to be exercised. The Territory described being a wild and inaccessible mountain region, down near the end of the bill it adds a joker, however, in the shape of a provision that the rights granted shall apply to "such other public lands in the Districts of North and South Kohala and Hamakua as may be necessary to properly supply the consumers of water."

7.—The franchise is granted in perpetuity. In other words, it is an absolute, perpetual free gift.

Hawaii wants its waste waters conserved, not on the lines set forth in this bill.

What should be passed is a law placing the disposition of public water along with the public land, in the hands of the local authorities, with provisions that franchises to use it for limited periods shall be disposed of at public auction to the highest bidder; proper restrictions being added to snuff out speculative bidders.

On a knoll back of the residence of J. F. Clay an acre of cane was surveyed by S. G. Walker and cut in order that the tonnage might be learned. It was placed on the scales and showed ninety-three tons, which is enormous, considering the fact that the location was such that heavy rains would have a tendency to wash away the fine top soil. The average yield of Olaa will probably reach forty tons to the acre.

The meeting of the Nahiku Sugar Company on Saturday again failed of a quorum and was postponed. It is now stated that the homesteaders have withdrawn their opposition to the lease wanted by the Nahiku Sugar Company of water rights on Hawaii, and will withdraw the memorial sent to Washington.

LOCAL REVIEWS.

Agriculturist Sedgwick will experiment with Maui potatoes.

St. Valentine's day falls on the 14th of the month—next Thursday.

The Lenten season begins on Wednesday of this week, February 12.

Hiram Bingham Jr. is now an instructor in history at Harvard.

A Japanese laborer was killed on Hawaii Sunday, by the falling of a chimney.

The Independent says the majority of native Hawaiians are turning Democrats.

The annual meeting of the Kahului Railroad Company is called for the 15th instant.

A Porto Rican man and woman who go about town begging are denounced as thieves.

Two houses are building at College Hills, and another will soon go up in the vicinity.

United States Marshal Hendry has gone to Kauai to serve papers in a bankruptcy case.

Judge Gilbert F. Little came over from Hilo on the Kinau Saturday, and at the Hawaiian Hotel.

The Oahu Railway Company is building forty cars, with capacity of thirty tons each, at its shops.

O'Hara, the ice man, was arrested for affray yesterday. He got into an altercation with some waterfront craps shooters.

E. M. Griffiths, the United States Postmaster, will spend today at Moanalua, and tomorrow will leave for Waianae, this Island.

Rev. G. L. Pearson will go to Lahaina on the 19th to dedicate a Methodist church recently completed by the Japanese there.

Several reassuring telegrams about the Governorship were received from eminent men in Washington by the Head Coast steamer.

Householders will greet their Chinese cooks again this morning. Most of these promised to end their New Year's celebration last night.

There was an unusually large attendance at the Chinese Theater Saturday evening, many whites and natives being in the audience.

Owing to a delay in the receipt of the question papers from Washington, the civil service examination to have been held Saturday was postponed.

G. O'Hara, the ice man, and Kahale, charged with affray, were fined \$5 and costs on Saturday. Francis Joseph got the same sum for "sticking" "em on."

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Damon entertained at a Saturday afternoon tea at their home in Moanalua, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Lilienthal, of San Francisco.

George Lucas took testimony as commissioner Saturday in the suit of the Hogan Company against the hul which brought the colored minstrels to Honolulu.

Miss Kate Kelley, secretary to Secretary Cooper, returned Saturday from a pleasant month's visit with her sister, Mrs. J. T. Stacker, at Oahu, Hawaii.

Miss Mary Sprague, who was once a school teacher in Honolulu, and went to Manila, was a passenger on the transport Meade, en route for the States.

Captain Schofield, of the Meade, is said to have refused the request of the

Young Men's Christian Association to hold services aboard the transport while she was in port.

Big electric light poles are being raised in Thomas Square. A large number of trees are being cut down, and quite a change in the appearance of the park is taking place.

Judge Robinson yesterday tendered his resignation as United States Commissioner to Judge Estee, and it was accepted. E. S. Gill was appointed commissioner in his place.

Two Japanese were injured by the falling of a shed on which they were working on Kauai, near Nuuanu, yesterday. Both men were taken to their home on Beretania street in the patrol wagon.

When last heard from the Hawaiian singers were in Washington. In a letter received from them it is stated that Buffalo Society women have taken to the hills, and some have become adepts in the art.

Chief Deputy Thompson, now in Asessor Pratt's office in Honolulu, will be transferred to the Ewa office. An assistant is to be appointed to Electrical Inspector Hasson, and there are already many applicants for the position.

Porto Rican laborers who had boarded the Maua Loa at Honolulu, hurriedly left the steamer at Napoopo, when they learned of the stringent measures being taken to rid Honolulu of vagrants, and returned to work on the plantations.

"Fat Willie" Crawford, charged with assaulting Officer Van Giesen during Komohi, told the police that they didn't know how bad he felt about it, and a no lie was entered on Saturday, Van Giesen declaring his willingness to forgive and forget.

Myrtie and Healan boat clubmen, with their friends, affiliated last evening at the Orpheum on their regular holiday night. Kappelmeister Berger, with a couple of loyal men, stuck to their posts, however, and furnished what music they could for the benefit.

Captain Berger's bandmen went on a strike Friday when they were asked to play at the Orpheum on their regular holiday night.

Kappelmeister Berger, with a couple of loyal men, stuck to their posts, however, and furnished what music they could for the benefit.

Judge Gear on Saturday heard a motion for a new trial in the William Davis case, and took the matter under advisement. Judge Humphreys granted divorces in the cases of Virginia de Souza, Francisco de Souza; Mele Manuel vs. Peter Manuel, and Lisa L. Kaholokal vs. Iokewe Kaholokal.

The Concrete Construction Company has been awarded the contract by Superintendent Boyd for the widening of Fort street and the construction of the fence and walk in front of the Catholic Mission. There were fourteen bidders, and the lowest price, made by the successful firm, was \$615.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Officers' Club, held yesterday morning, it was decided to hold a parade of the National Guard in Honolulu on Washington's birthday, February 22.

The drill for prizes, to be held soon, was also discussed, and the few minor details still remaining.

The meeting of the Nahiku Sugar Company on Saturday again failed of a quorum and was postponed. It is now stated that the homesteaders have withdrawn their opposition to the lease wanted by the Nahiku Sugar Company of water rights on Hawaii, and will withdraw the memorial sent to Washington.

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A SCHOOL FOR SUGAR COMING

Farmer's College to be Started on Negros.

AMONG the passengers on board the transport *Thomas* en route to Manila is G. D. Brill of the Agricultural Department at Washington, who goes to the Philippines for the purpose of establishing an agricultural college in the Island of Negros. Though long connected with Secretary Wilson's department, Mr. Brill will work under the direction of School Superintendent Atkinson and the college is to be built and operated under the auspices of the Philippine Civil Commission. With Mr. Brill in the establishment of the college will be associated Mr. J. W. Gilmore, formerly of Honolulu, and who is now in the island archipelago.

One of the principal duties of the new school will be instruction in the cultivation of sugar cane, and Mr. Brill, who has but recently returned from the islands, predicts that with improved methods and an open market the Philippines will soon be a formidable rival in the principal industry of the Hawaiian Islands. He was in the Philippines and in China last July and August, and it had been intended to start the college of agriculture at that time, but for some unforeseen reason it was delayed, though the appropriation has been available for over a year.

"Negros is the sugar island of the group," said Mr. Brill in discussing the future possibilities of the Philippines yesterday. "While the labor is not as good as Chinese, yet it is much cheaper, and the cost of production is not so great as in Hawaii. The Filipino is lazy and shiftless and works on the plantations only when compelled to. The sugar plantations on Negros are not of such large extent as here, their average size being probably three to four hundred acres. The largest and best-conducted is about 4000 acres in extent, and some up-to-date methods are used there, though the cultivation of sugar is far from having attained the high state of perfection, apparent in Louisiana and Hawaii. Only a low grade of sugar is raised. It is ground in the old-fashioned three-roller mills, and the crudest methods possible are in vogue for the further processes. It is sent to China for refining and the white sugar is then returned to Manila for use there. China is a fine market for all the sugar that is now being raised in the Philippines, and it is in great demand. Some little is shipped to New York, but China takes the bulk. No doubt when it admitted free the Philippines will ship all its sugar to the United States."

"The Agricultural School is to be established on the Island of Negros. I do not know the exact place to be followed—whether we will first teach the boys English and agriculture afterwards, or whether the students that are being educated in the schools at present will be turned over to us. The latter plan would probably be the best, otherwise it may take a year to two before the school of agriculture will be of any practical benefit. All branches of agricultural science will be taught, though our principal work will be the study of the cultivation of sugar. That is the money crop of the islands, and the one upon which the people depend, and naturally it is the one about which they wish most to learn."

"There has been no trouble in the Island of Negros. The natives there are quiet and peaceful, and were among the first to swear allegiance to the United States. Of course, there are bands of guerrillas, and these rovers will remain for a good many years to come, but the principal part of the population on Negros at least will cause no trouble."

"It was intended to start this school a year ago, but for some reason it was postponed, though everything is in readiness, and the appropriation for the purpose is immediately available."

Mr. Brill spent a considerable portion of his time yesterday with Jared Smith, and will visit the agricultural experiment station today. In a few weeks E. Lanson Scribner of the Agricultural Department, who goes on the same mission as does Mr. Brill, will pass through for Manila. He may be on the transport *Grant* due here the middle of the month, and again he may change his plans and go via the Suez canal from New York.

WOMAN STABBED IN SHOULDER

But for the fact that the wife of Ah Po, a Chinese living at Kaluau, wore four shirts according to the custom among the celestials, she would now be numbered among the dead. On Saturday night she was assaulted by a burglar at her home and a knife was plunged into her left shoulder, with murderous intent, but happily without fatal results.

On Saturday night Ah Po went to a neighboring house to celebrate the New Year, leaving his wife and their children at home. The house is located at a point about midway between Aiea and Waiau. The wife retired with her children at an early hour. About nine o'clock as near as she can remember she was awakened by a noise in the house. She thought it was her husband and did not pay any further attention. Later on she heard the person fumbling with the trunk which stood on the opposite side of the bed room. In the trunk the couple kept their valuables. When she heard this noise she turned around to see who it was. She called out in Chinese, "Who is there?" No answer came from the intruder, who went on with his work of opening the lid. She crawled out of bed quietly and going outside, yelled "Haul in! Haul in!" which is the gen-

eral Chinese and Hawaiian cry for the police.

Ah Po was about fifty yards away from his own house when he heard the cry for help from his wife, and in company with several other Chinamen he ran toward the woman. As he did so, the intruder rushed out through the door. The woman was standing near by and as he passed her he made a savage lunge at her with a knife. She darted to one side but the knife sank into her left shoulder, owing to the thickness of the many shirts she wore. The blade merely penetrated the skin. Before assistance arrived the would-be assassin had escaped into the darkness.

The woman when asked for a description of her assailant was unable to give it, saying she was so badly frightened that she only remembers he was a very large man and wore a dark hat which seemed to have been pulled down tight over his eyes.

WILL BLESS ASHES OF PALM LEAVES

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EXPERT GRIFFITH ON FORESTRY

EWARD M. Griffith, the forest expert, was in the Waialua Mountain yesterday with Manager Goodale. Today he will be at Honolulu. He expects tomorrow to be out with Edward Damon in the Moanalua hills, returning to town Thursday. Mr. Griffith will give a talk on forestry next Thursday evening, in the Young Men's Christian Association hall, at 8 o'clock, to which every one interested in that subject is especially invited to attend. No doubt Mr. Griffith will be pleased to answer any questions that may be asked him on this very important subject.

QUARANTINE SUIT.

Dr. Wood, former president of the Board of Health, Dr. Cooper, his successor, and Chester Doyle, formerly superintendent of the Drillsberg Detention Camp, during the plague epidemic, are to be relieved of further anxiety regarding the suit for \$88,000 brought against them by Japanese held at the Drillsberg. It is understood that Attorney F. M. Brooks, who brought the suit a year ago on behalf of a large number of Japs, has decided to drop it. The matter grew out of the belief of the detained Japanese that they should be paid for services as cooks, yard cleaners and as other classes of workmen within the stockade. In their suits they claimed that they had been promised wages for their duties. While in quarantine these men were fed, clothed and sheltered until their periods of quarantine were finished, when they were allowed their freedom. The suits aggregating about \$18,000 were assigned to one Japanese and by him placed in the hands of Attorney Brooks.

FORFEITED BAIL

More than half of the thirty defendants in cases before Judge Wilson yesterday morning were soldiers, the majority belonging to the transport *Meade*. Twelve were charged with intoxication and five with affray. The seventeen forfeited in all \$172 cash bail. Not a single man answered to his name. The sole representative of the boys-in-blue was a Frenchman named Rogers, who got into a fight with a soldier and was charged with affray. The soldier got away on the *Meade*, but Rogers, who lives here, pleaded guilty and was fined \$6 and costs.

The Japan Gazette says that the Japanese warships to be brought out here from England within the current year are the first-class battleship *Mikasa*, 15,351 tons, and four torpedo-boat destroyers, namely, the *Akatsuki*, *Katsuragi*, *Shirakumo* and *Asashio*, all of 79 tons displacement; while those which are under construction and are to be completed are two second-class cruisers of 2,800 tons displacement, namely, the *Nitaka* and *Tsushima*, and four torpedo-boat destroyers—*Hassuame*, *Murasame*, *Hayatori* and *Asashio*.

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SCARCE NATIVE OWLS ARE FOUND IN KALIHI VALLEY



THE HAWAIIAN OWL. Photo by Williams.

ANEST of four baby owls was discovered about three months ago by Dr. George Huddy in the Kalihi valley behind his residence. The discovery of the quartette of owlets is important in that few of the species have been found in late years. Three of them died shortly after being taken into captivity, but the oldest of the lot lived and is growing into a fine bird, and is at present about the size of a small pullet. He is thoroughly domesticated and makes himself perfectly at home in the residence of Dr. Huddy, mingling with the people without fear.

The three dead ones were taken in charge by Mr. Bryan, Professor Brigham's assistant at the Bishop Museum, and they are now stuffed and form a group with one brought to the museum about four years ago. It has been said at the museum that the owls are exceedingly rare and are valuable in the preserved state for valuable.

The pet eats mice as well as raw meat. Dr. Huddy was quite troubled as to the manner in which the owl digested the bones and was rewarded a short time ago when the owl retired to a corner and began retching. Soon a quantity of bones issued from his throat, and the youngster then resumed his eating of further food.

The owl is of the "horned" species. When approached by some one he does not know two groups of feathers on the back rise upward in a threatening manner and remain in that position until the stranger retires. If it is someone he knows the feathers fall back and he courts their attention.

The owner of the rare bird states that none of his family have known of the existence of such owls in the Kalihi valley for the past forty years. They were at one time plentiful. The native for the owl is pueo. When fully grown it is the size of a large hen or the ala, or crow. Its feathers are mottled, its eyes exceedingly large and the claws are sharp like those of a cat. In appearance the owl's head is very much like that of a cat. It catches mice, small birds and young chickens, on which it lives. The feathers were formerly made into very handsome kahilis.

In ancient times the owl was thought to be a god and was worshipped by multitudes. Some families looked upon the appearance of an owl near their habitations as a warning of approaching death; others as the coming of good luck. On the hills back of Kalapu, in Manoa Valley, beyond the bluff on which the Castle residence is located, owls once inhabited the caves in great numbers.

One of the legends of Manoa Valley gives the owl great prominence as god. The legend of Kahalaopu shows that the owl was looked upon as such, a certain owl being known as the guardian of the beautiful maiden.

STORM IN THE CHANNELS.

Lively Time for Shipping Off the British Isles

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The storm in the English and Irish Channels is unabated. Numerous minor wrecks have occurred, frequent reports have been received of men washed overboard and the crews of the life boats and rocket apparatus have been kept busy.

The British armored cruiser *Immortal* encountered terrible weather. The seas washed clean over her 92-inch forward gun.

Many fishermen are reported to have been drowned.

In the Clyde upwards of forty vessels are fogbound between Greenock and Glasgow.

The mail steamer which left Dover for Ostend yesterday afternoon was sighted in distress, in the channel this morning. Tugs assisted her into port. Her passengers had terrible experiences. The steamer was swept by the seas for over twenty hours.

To Go on a Cruise.

The government tug *Iroquois* will leave in about three months on her annual trip to the islands lying northwest of here. The cruise will take several months. The *Iroquois* will be away longer than usual, to the detriment of the British Isles.

Dr. Leyds, the European agent of the Boers, recently received a communication from General Botha, dated only six weeks ago, in which the Boer commander-in-chief not only does not allude to his alleged desire for peace, but declares the Boers are sufficiently provisioned to continue the struggle hopefully, and that the situation in Cape Colony is growing worse for the British. The *Times* correspondent, in an interview with Dr. Leyds and Mr. Fisher at Brussels, regarding the powers of the Boer delegation in Europe, quotes them as saying: "We are duly accredited by our governments, and could begin negotiations at any time; but we will do nothing conclusive before consulting with the commanders, and neither Steyn nor Botha nor any leader will make a decision without conferring with us."

Last of the Convent.

The remaining building of the old Catholic convent is being demolished preparatory to the construction of the extension to the new building recently completed. The space between the new building and the billiard parlors at the lower end will be built up in accordance with the plans already made use of in the section adjoining the Cathedral.

Playful Italians

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—A dynamite bomb exploded in the midst of a crowd of Italiens celebrating a feast day in Elizabeth street, severely injuring two persons and throwing others into a panic. Two Italiens who caused the explosion were arrested. They claimed the usual fireworks had been omitted from the celebration and for that reason they set off the bomb.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 1.—The following vessels are due: American ship *Mary L. Cushing*, 55 days out from Newcastle; American barkentine *Wrestler*, 57 days out from Newcastle for Kahului; American schooner *Metha Nelson*, 51 days out from Newcastle; American ship *Lucille*, 31 days from San Francisco for Kihel; American brig *Tanner*, 16 days from San Francisco; American schooner *Allen A.*, 32 days from Gray's Harbor for Hiroshima.

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DES MOINES,

WILCOX'S BILL FOR SCHOOLS

THE bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Delegate Wilcox "to establish and maintain a system of free schools in the Territory of Hawaii" is a lengthy and interesting document. Like the county bill it is patterned after the statutes of one of the Eastern States and provides for the conduct of schools in the cities and counties specified in Wilcox's municipal bill.

At the head of the department is to be a Territorial superintendent whose election is provided for as follows:

"Election; term of office: (1) That at the election to be held on Tuesday after the first Monday of November, and quadrennially thereafter, there shall be elected, by the legal voters of this Territory, a Territorial superintendent of public instruction, who shall hold his office for four years from the second Monday in January next after his election, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified."

The Superintendent's duties are exhaustively outlined; he is to exercise a general supervision of all the schools, advise with county superintendents, keep a record of all documents and monies that pass through his hands, make a biennial report to the Legislature, be the legal adviser and determine all appeals from county officers, to grant certificates, and to act as secretary of the Board of Education. He is also to visit charitable institutions having educational features. He is empowered to require reports from township trustees and to forfeit school funds upon failure to do so, and also of incorporated cities and counties. He also has power to authorize county superintendents to secure assistance in holding institutes. He can also require reports from all colleges and schools, public or otherwise.

The bill also says: "The said Territorial superintendent of public instruction shall not be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book, apparatus or furniture used or to be used in any school in this Territory; and for offending against the provisions of this section he shall be liable to indictment, and upon conviction shall be fined in a sum not less than twenty-five nor more than five hundred dollars, and may be imprisoned in the county jail not less than one month nor more than twelve months, at the discretion of the court."

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

"Election; term of office: (1) On Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, and quadrennially thereafter, there shall be elected by the qualified voters of every county in this Territory a county superintendent of schools, who shall perform the duties required by law, and shall enter upon the discharge of his duties on the first Monday of December after his election."

The county superintendent must give a bond of \$12,000 and the Territorial of \$25,000.

In a case of vacancy in the office of county superintendent it may be filled by the board of directors of the county. They may employ assistants. They shall receive in full for all services rendered by them commissions as follows: Three per centum commission upon the amount of sales of school lands, or sales of lands upon mortgage, or of sales of real estate taken for debt, including all services therewith; two per centum commission upon all sums distributed, paid, or loaned out by them for the support of schools; for all other duties required by law to be performed by them, four dollars a day for such number of days as shall be spent in the actual performance of their duties, not exceeding the number fixed by the county boards in counties in which the boards are given power to fix the number of days by section nine of this article of this Act, and one dollar a day for expenses for the number of days actually spent in school visitation."

It is the duty of county superintendents to sell township fund lands, to visit schools, to conduct teachers' institutes, to examine books of township treasurers, to keep the poll books, and to examine teachers. They have power to direct in what manner township treasurers shall keep their books and accounts, to remove any school director from office, under certain restrictions and to lease and sell real estate.

Apportionment of Territory, county and other funds: "Upon the receipt of the amount due upon the auditor's warrant the county superintendent shall apportion said amount, also the interest on the county fund and the fines and forfeitures, to the several townships and parts of townships in his county, in which townships or parts of townships schools have been kept in accordance with the provisions of this act and with the instructions of the Territory and county superintendents, according to the number of children under twenty-one years of age returned to him, and shall pay over the distributive share belonging to each township, and fractional township, to the respective township treasurers, or other authorized person, annually: Provided, that no part of the Territorial, county or other school fund shall be paid to any township treasurer, or other person authorized by said treasurer, unless said township treasurer has filed his bond as required by section one of article four of this act, nor in case said treasurer is re-appointed by the trustees unless he shall have renewed his bond and filed the same as aforesaid.

Loaning school funds; interest apportioned; certain instruments valid: (21) The county superintendent may loan any money, not interest, belonging to the county fund, or to any township fund before the same is called for, according to law, by the township treasurer, at the same rate of interest, upon the same security and for the same length of time as is provided by this act in relation to the township treasurers, and apportion the interest as provided in the preceding section: and notes and mortgages taken in the name of the "county superintendent" of the proper county are hereby declared to be as valid as if taken in the name of "trustees of schools" of the proper township, and suits may be

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS CONSERVATION OF WATER

RESERVATION of forests and conservation of water supply, such are the recommendations to the Hawaiian people to be made by E. M. Griffith of the Bureau of Forestry at Washington, as a result of his six weeks' tour of the forests of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai and Molokai. He will make a report of the results of his investigations to Governor Dole and to Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department before his departure for Japan next week, and is now busily engaged in collecting the necessary data for the purpose, to be added to his personal observations. Mr. Griffith believes a forestry bureau, with rangers for at least the forests of Maui and Hawaii, to be an imperative necessity, and it is not improbable that the Department of Agriculture may establish such a bureau in the islands.

"I was much surprised at the good condition of the Hawaiian forests," said Mr. Griffith yesterday. "I had no idea that they were of such extent or so well kept. Our tour of the Maui forests was made in company with H. P. Baldwin, who has protected the forest there for years.

"The most important matter which should be called to the attention of the Hawaiian planters and ranchmen is, that they should not allow the cattle to range along the headwaters of the streams, for by so doing they succeed in killing the undergrowth and ferns, and allow the heather grass to form in mats upon the soil. This prevents the seed from reaching the soil and germinating.

"It is important also to prevent the rain from running off too rapidly. The ditches and flumes carry away only a certain amount, and the excess is lost in the ocean, where if the forests are protected, the water soaks through the soil as if it were a sponge and goes off gradually.

"The planters should particularly protect their forests at the headwaters, brought in the name of "county superintendents," on all notes and mortgages heretofore or hereafter made payable to the county superintendents.

There shall be three township trustees to be elected on the second Saturday in April annually.

"At the first regular election of trustees, after the passage of this act, lots must be cast between the three trustees to determine which of them are to hold office for one, two and three years, respectively, and thereafter one trustee shall be elected annually. Said trustee shall, after the first regular election, continue in office three years and until their successors are elected and enter upon the duties of their office.

36.—Qualifications: (6) No person shall be eligible to the office of trustee of schools unless twenty-one years of age and a resident of the township, and where there are three or more school districts in any township, two trustees shall reside, when elected, in the same school district, nor shall a person be eligible to the office of trustee of schools and school director at the same time.

37.—Election; notice: (8) Notice of the election of school trustee shall be given by the township treasurer, upon the order of the trustees of schools, by posting notices of such election, at least ten days previous to the time of such election, in not less than the five of the most public places in said township, which notices shall specify the time and place of election and the object thereof.

38.—First election ordered; notice: (9) In townships where no election for school trustees has heretofore been held or in townships where, from any cause, there are no trustees of schools, the election of trustees of schools may be held on any Saturday, notice thereof being given as required by section eight of this article. The first election in such township shall be ordered by the county clerk of the county, who shall cause notice to be given as aforesaid.

40.—Judges of election; clerk: (10) The trustees of incorporated townships present shall act as judges, and choose a person to act as clerk of said election.

46.—Tie vote: (17) In case of a tie vote at any election of trustees of schools, the election shall be determined by lot, on the day of the election, by judges thereof.

In counties under township organization; election of trustees: (19) In counties adopting township organization, in each and every township whose boundaries coincide and are identical with those of the town, as established under the township organization laws, the trustee or trustees shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner as the town officers. In all such townships if no trustees are elected at the stated town meeting, and when vacancies occur in the board, an election of trustee or trustees shall be ordered by the remaining trustee or trustees of schools through the township treasurer as provided for in section nine of this article.

"List of school trustees to be furnished: (22) When school trustees are elected at town meetings, as provided in section nineteen of this article, it shall be the duty of the county clerk, as soon as the list of the names of officers elected at the town meetings is filed with him, to give the county superintendent a list of the names of all school trustees elected at the town meetings of the county, and of the town meetings for which they are elected.

The trustees are required to report to the county superintendent the monies expended, and all work of the schools in their respective districts. Provision is made for conveyance of real estate, suits on bond, etc., and provision is made also for election to determine the question of township high schools, to be located in one or two townships. Trustees may not be interested in the sale of real estate for use of schools or in any other way. They may change districts, or consolidate districts, with consent of the voters. Provision is made also for division of townships into districts and the election of officers for them. If any district fails to

make their reports to the city council and shall divide the city into school districts.

otherwise the soil will harden in the sun and the water will run off too rapidly.

The whole question as to the forests of the islands is the preservation and conservation of the water supply. "In no case did we find virgin forests in which trees are being destroyed by beetles and insects, but where the cattle are allowed to range at the edge of the forests, thus killing the undergrowth, the native trees are quickly affected and immediately attacked by insect enemies.

"So much of the government lands have been leased to the plantations and ranchmen that they must themselves protect the forests, upon which their constant supply of water depends. The government can help in so far as it is able to establish forest reserves and encourage planters and ranchers to fence in the slopes.

The finest virgin forests seen in our trip were those in Haleakala above Ho'omana on Maui, and the magnificent forest belt in Olaa district surrounding Hilo.

"I think there is great need for a ranger to be appointed in each of the forests, and the forest rules and regulations should be strictly enforced. There is a great deal of land on Hawaii covered with an as and paheoeho faws which is being stocked with timber trees and which is suitable for neither agriculture or grazing purposes. This should be always held as a forestry reserve.

"For commercial purposes the forests of Hawaii are not of very great value, excepting the koa wood, which makes fine furniture. There are other fine species in Kona, Maui and Hilo, which would make magnificent furniture; the grain is fine and the wood very hard, but the trees are not in sufficient quantity to be valuable commercially."

Mr. Griffith visited with Governor Dole yesterday, and also spent considerable of the day with Jared Smith and Wray Taylor. Mr. Griffith will deliver a lecture on "Forestry" at the Y. M. C. A. rooms next Thursday evening at the request of people interested in the subject.

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TEACHERS.

Article seven provides for teachers, examinations, methods of appointment, certificates, and provides also what studies shall be taught.

Teachers are held responsible for property of the schools, and are required to report to the directors. Wages are to be paid monthly.

REVENUE—TAXATION.

For the purpose of establishing and supporting free schools for not less than five nor more than nine months in each year, and defraying all the expenses of the same of every description; for the purpose of repairing and improving schoolhouses; of procuring furniture, fuel, libraries and apparatus; and for all other necessary incidental expenses in each district, village or city, the directors shall be authorized to levy a tax annually upon all the taxable property of the district, village or city not to exceed two per centum for educational and three per centum for building purposes (except to pay indebtedness contracted previous to the passage of this act), the valuation to be ascertained by the last assessment for Territorial and county taxes.

BONDS.

Directors may borrow money and issue bonds: For the purpose of building school houses or purchasing school sites, or for repairing and improving the same, the directors of any school district, when authorized by a majority of all the votes cast at an election called for that purpose, may borrow money, issuing bonds signed by not less than two members of said board of directors, in sums of not less than one hundred dollars and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding eight per centum per annum.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

The common fund of this Territory shall consist of the proceeds of a two-mill tax to be levied upon each dollar's valuation of the property in the Territory, annually, until otherwise provided by law, the interest on what is known as the school fund proper being three per centum upon the proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the Territory, one-sixth part excepted.

Territory to pay interest: The Territory shall pay the interest mentioned in the preceding section at the rate of six per centum annually, to be paid into and become a part of said school fund.

On the first Monday in January after taking the census of the Territory, the auditor of public accounts shall ascertain the number of children in each county in the Territory under twenty-one years of age, and shall thereupon make a dividend to each county of the sum from the tax levied and collected under the provisions of the first section.

All bonds, notes, mortgages, monies and effects which have heretofore accrued or may hereafter accrue from the sale of the sixteenth section of the common-school lands of any township or county, or from the sale of any real estate or other property taken on any judgment or for any debt due to the principal of any township or county fund, and all other funds of every description which have been or may hereafter be carried to and made part of the principal of any township or county fund, by any law which has heretofore been, is now, or may hereafter be enacted, are hereby declared to be and shall forever constitute the principal of the township or county fund.

Said directors may, where they deem the amount of labor done sufficient to justify it, allow the clerk of such board of directors, out of any funds not otherwise appropriated, compensation for duties actually performed.

They shall have power to dismiss a teacher for incompetency, cruelty, negligence, immorality, or other sufficient cause.

They may provide that children under twelve years of age shall not be confined in school more than four hours daily.

The directors may locate the buildings, may grant special holidays, may borrow money and issue bonds for the construction of school houses, may issue warrants in anticipation of the collection of taxes, and can be held responsible for balance due teachers or for all debts legally contracted. They have to do also with the transfer of pupils.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

School law applicable to cities and villages: (1) Incorporated cities and villages, except such as now have charge and control of free schools by special acts, shall be and remain parts of the school townships in which they are respectively situated and be subject to the general provisions of the school law.

Board of Education in districts of one thousand and not over one hundred thousand inhabitants: (2) In all school districts having a population of not less than one thousand and not over one hundred thousand inhabitants and not governed by any special action relative to free schools now in force, there shall be a board of education, consisting of three members, who shall be appointed by the county superintendent, and shall be responsible for the collection of taxes, and can be held responsible for balance due teachers or for all debts legally contracted.

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WHARF AND WAVE

ARRIVED.

Friday, February 7.

Sir. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports, at 6:45 a. m., with 1,018 bags sugar, 336 bags coffee, 163 bags taro, 26 bundles bananas, 25 kegs butter, 1 bundle hides, 4 boxes tobacco, 6 pigs, 30 head cattle, 18 packages sundries.

S. S. Nippon Maru, Greene, from the Orient; 2 p. m.

Saturday, February 8.

Tug Rover, Carson, from Hilo, at 12:30 a. m., with 60 bags sugar and 8 packages sundries.

Str. Noot, Pederson, from Lahaina, Kukuhale, Waipio, Honokaa, at 6:25 p. m., with 640 bags sugar and 8 packages sundries.

Str. Waialeale, Piltz, from Waimea and Eleele, at 8 p. m., with 3,492 bags sugar, 2 packages sundries.

Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Hanamaua, Hanalei, Anahola and Kilauea, at 5:40 a. m., with 3,725 bags sugar and 17 packages sundries.

U. S. A. T. Meade, Wilson, from Manila and Guan, 8 a. m.

Str. Kinai, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports; 12:25 p. m.

Str. Lehua, Napela, from Molokai ports.

Sunday, February 9.

U. S. A. T. Thomas, from San Francisco; 12:45 p. m.

Str. Maui, F. Bennett, from Maui ports.

Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Str. James Makai, Tullett, from Kauai ports.

Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.

Str. J. A. Cummins, from Waimanalo and Koolau ports.

DEPARTED.

Friday, February 7.

Str. Mikahala, Gregory, for Koloa and Eleele, mail and passengers only; Makaweli, Walama and Kekaha; 4 p. m.

Str. James Makai, Tullett, for Hanamaua and Nawiliwili; 4 p. m.

S. S. Nippon Maru, Greene, for San Francisco; 10 p. m.

Saturday, February 8.

Am. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, for San Francisco.

Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Kilauea; 4 p. m.

Am. bk. Prince Louis, Ulsteen, for Royal Roads.

Am. bk. C. D. Bryant, Colley, for San Francisco.

Am. bk. Newsboy, Chipperfield, for Port Townsend.

Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports; 8 a. m.

Sunday, February 9.

Am. bk. Alden Besse, Kessel, for San Francisco; a. m.

U. S. A. T. Meade, Wilson, for San Francisco; 5:15 p. m.

Monday, February 10.

Schr. Mokihana, for Koolau ports; 5 p. m.

Str. Iwai, Greene, for Anahola and Kinauea; 5 p. m.

Str. Waialeale, Piltz, for Koloa and Eleele; 4 p. m.

MAUI SHIPPING.

Vessels in Port—Kahului—Am. schr. James Ralph, Edwardson, from Newcastle; coal.

Am. bk. Edward May, Hansen, from Kihel; ballast.

Arrivals—Jan. 13—Schr. James Ralph, Edwardson from Newcastle; coal.

Jan. 27—Edward May, Hansen, from Kihel; coal ballast.

Departures—Feb. 1—S. S. Hyades, Garlick, for San Francisco; 46,533 bags sugar.

Feb. 4—S. S. Tampico, Reed, for Tacoma; scrap iron and brass.

HILO SHIPPING.

Charters—Am. str. Enterprise, San Francisco; Am. schr. Mary Dodge, Grays Harbor; Am. schr. O. M. Keil, Puget Sound; Am. schr. Ottlie Fjord, Puget Sound; bk. Roderick Dhu, San Francisco; Am. schr. W. F. Witteman, Puget Sound.

Vessels in Port—Am. schr. Allen A. Anderson; Am. bk. Annie Johnson, Williamsburg; Am. bk. Martha Davis, McAllister; Am. bk. Santiago, Ingalls; Am. bk. St. Catherine, Saunders.

Arrived—Feb. 1—Schr. Allen A. Ivens, 23 days from Grays Harbor, with 37,615 feet lumber and 10,000 laths for Hilo Mercantile Company. Feb. 4—A. H. S. Co.'s str. Hawaiian, from Honolulu and Lahaina, with general merchandise to Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

Sailed—Jan. 26—Schr. Charles L. Woodbury, Harris; cordwood for Honolulu, Feb. 1—Bk. Amy Turner, Ward, San Francisco; Mrs. E. H. Hitchcock and child, passengers; 29,450 bags Oahu and 3,585 bags Honoulu sugar; 267 bundles hides, 1 case of dry goods.

MAHUKONA, Feb. 5—Departed—B. Rush, Cameron, for San Francisco, with 636,317 pounds sugar; value, \$17,729.67; Hawaii Railway Co., Ltd. agents.

Sold the Line.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 31.—The Leather Trust, according to a dispatch from New York, has obtained control of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, Charles R. Flint having disposed of his interest to L. H. Layman, vice-president of the trust. When the American-Hawaiian line went into the competition for the carrying trade between San Francisco, Hawaii and New York, recently, a big cut in rates was made. The new competitor brought steamer freight rates down to the level of the sailing vessels' rates. The reduction was promptly met and the war is still on.

Helped Themselves.

HILO, February 6.—The freight arriving at Hilo by the steamer Hawaii showed that the stevedores at New York knew a good thing when it was in sight. Several cases of shoes arrived at Hilo's wharf's minus several pairs, which are supposed now to encase the feet of wharf rats or stevedores in the metropolis. The same gentry carried off a lot of copper wire.

Smooth Nickels On.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—"Smooth" nickels must be accepted at their face value, according to a decision rendered by Judge Ryan in the Circuit Court in the case of John F. Ruth, who was awarded \$2000 against the St. Louis Transit Company for being ejected from a car, arrested and locked up over night because he tendered a worn coin. Judge Ryan said: "There is no such thing as assumed by defendant, as a nickel of less than full face value. A gold coin may be worth less than its face value because of abrasion or loss of weight, but this is not true of a nickel. The carrier should be held to the rule that if it takes a passenger who tends a good coin in payment, it does so at its peril."

AS TO THE CHURCH ROW

Rev. Mr. Mackintosh's Paper on the Crisis.

DUTY DONE THEY ARE GOING HOME

The following is from the current number of the Anglican Church Chronicle:

With respect to the affairs of the Second Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral we can only say that there is no need to add more fuel to the flame that has been kindled in this suffering church. The people most concerned know their own case thoroughly and the cause of their sufferings, and they have laid their complaint before the church in America, their only ecclesiastical source of appeal.

The general public have seen this matter placed before them in very fair terms by the local press, and their sympathies with the oppressed are manifest. The religious community will be drawn together in closer bonds by the fraternal and practical sympathy evinced by the pastors and members of the several churches, which will be never forgotten by the Anglican church.

There are some new members who are ignorant of the past history and for their information we give the following facts:

We think that it may be truthfully asserted that in the annals of church history there is not another case where a Bishop of the church has closed the doors of a church to exclude a congregation, whose only crime was its location to his personal rule as rector.

The body of directors have no authority over the services of the church.

Their duty is to guard the property.

The trustees of the Anglican church in Hawaii, the predecessors of the present directors, were not consulted in the granting of the buildings to the Second Congregation. They were chosen mainly by that congregation which had existed from the beginning of the mission to take care of its own property.

The Bishop of Honolulu simply freed the English-speaking people from his own personal control. Had he not done so, there is every reason to believe that the Anglican church in Hawaii would be represented today as it is in the congregation over which he is virtually the rector. From the moment this part of the church was free, it began to be a factor in the community, and to exercise an influence beneficial to all who come within its borders. This is the only reason for its attempted dissolution.

On the minister's appeal for guidance to the Bishops most interested in Hawaiian church affairs, he was told to do all he could to preserve the status quo until April 1, when Bishop Willis' jurisdiction would expire. Had any one of the Bishops in America counseled him to obey Bishop Willis he would have done so, even against his own judgment.

Bishop Willis is responsible for the trouble and inconvenience which the members of the Second Congregation have suffered, and he will have to answer for his conduct before the proper tribunal. It is asserted very authoritatively that the directors were opposed to Bishop Willis' plan of annihilating the Second Congregation, and only reluctantly gave their vote for the closing of the church doors.

We give a little ecclesiastical law for the perusal of our island churchmen. The following appertains to Missionary Bishops and of Missionaries of various branches of the Anglican Communion:

Paragraph 18: "As regards the withdrawal of a license, your committee find that in some provinces the mode of proceeding for revocation has been fixed by Canon, and the jurisdiction thus created has been established by consent. For these places it is not necessary to make any recommendations. Where no such jurisdiction exists your committee recommend that the Bishop should in no case proceed to the revocation of a clergyman's license without affording him the opportunity of showing cause against it, and that if the Bishop shall afterwards proceed to revoke the license, he should, if the clergyman desire it, state the reasons for his decision to such clergyman and also to the Metropolitan, who should have power to sanction or disallow the revocation. In cases where there is no Metropolitan, the Archbishop of Canterbury should be regarded as the Metropolitan for this purpose. No such revocation should take place except for grave ecclesiastical offenses."

These recommendations were adopted by the Lambeth Conference of 1898.

Cuban Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—Chairman Payne of the House Ways and Means Committee today authorized the following statement: "A report is being industriously circulated to the effect that the Ways and Means Committee, by taking action on the bill reducing war damages indirectly sought to dispose of the subject of Cuban reciprocity. Nothing could be farther from the facts, and the erroneous report appears to be the result of a mixture of self-interest and unwarranted speculation. The fact is that the Ways and Means Committee has taken no vote on the subject of Cuban reciprocity, nor has there been any such conference or exchange of views among the members, or among the Republicans of the committee as would warrant any conclusion that there was no purpose to deal with the subject of Cuban reciprocity."

PROTEST TO CHINA.

Great Britain and Japan Protest Against Infringements.

London, February 1.—From Peking the correspondent of the Daily Times cables that Great Britain and Japan, supported by the United States, while not opposing the completion of an equitable agreement safeguarding Rus-

sia's interests, energetically protest against the infringement of their rights involved in the agreement between China and the Russo-Chinese bank, which gives Russia exclusive mining and other privileges. The signing of this agreement has, therefore, been delayed.

Germany has taken no action in this matter, but, on the contrary, has given many indications of approval of Russia's policy, which would furnish her with an easy pretext for obtaining similar preferential rights throughout Shantung province.

Chinese as Seamen.

Reporting to Lord Lansdowne, British foreign secretary, Mr. Brennan, British consul-general at Shanghai, states that Chinese are rapidly superseding Europeans and Americans as merchant seamen on the Pacific. This fact is attributed to the quarrelsome nature of white sailors, who are said to be responsible for the frequent rows which occur while they are in port.

"The sailing vessels that visit Shanghai," says Mr. Brennan, "are mostly four-masted iron ships of the latest pattern. They are chiefly engaged in bringing oil from New York for the Standard Oil Company. They carry European and American crews of the lowest class, who are a constant trouble when on land, both to their masters and to the consuls. Cases have come to my knowledge where it has paid captains to discharge their white crews and to provide for the passage home by shipping Orientals in their places."

"This portends a complete displacement of Americans and Europeans, not only in the trans-Pacific, but also in the Chinese coast, by yellow men, who are sober, industrious, easily accommodated and amenable to discipline. Fifteen hundred British vessels entered Shanghai port this year, carrying Chinese crews. The Chinese sailors caused trouble in only ten cases. This is mainly due to the fact that whereas the oriental seamen are of one nationality, the Europeans and Americans are of many nationalities, gathered in the low quarters of nearly every part of the world. Each white man considers himself as good as, if not better, than his neighbor, while the yellow men quietly submit to the rule of their superiors, however unenlightened and arbitrary. The Chinese are steadily overcoming their indisposition to go on long voyages from China. Many senior hands remain in one service from ten to fifteen years."

Diplomacy Active.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 1.—There was unwanted activity in diplomatic circles here today, and it was generally believed to have had some connection with the Dutch note to Great Britain regarding peace in South Africa. The German Minister, Count von Pouttales, had a long interview with the British Minister, Sir Henry Howard; the first secretary of the British legation, A. F. G. Leveson-Gower unexpectedly started for London, and the Dutch foreign Minister, Baron von Linden, had a conference with Dr. Kuyper, the Premier of The Netherlands, and, subsequently had an audience with Queen Wilhelmina.

About 12:45 p. m. yesterday the transport Thomas arrived from San Francisco. She left on February 1 and good weather was enjoyed all the way down.

There are on board 1,501 recruits, who will on reaching Manila, be assigned to the various regiments now serving in the Philippines. The men are, in the majority of cases, new to soldiering, there being very few re-enlisted men among them. Most of them come from inland, and this is the first time they have been on the sea. They are a clean, fine-looking, well-behaved body of men and created a very favorable impression, as they were seen taking in the town yesterday.

The Thomas brought a few commissioners for the local garrison, and has on board about 100 tons of freight for Guam. She will take on coal here, and will sail at 5 p. m. tomorrow.

Following is the list of cabin passengers:

An Airship War Fleet

NEW YORK, January 31.—A fleet of airships, each manned by eight men to defend our coasts, is what J. Franklin Cameron, a member of the firm of Conrad & Co., dealers in linens, promises. For more than thirty years he has been interested in the problem of aerial navigation, and he has perfected the idea of what he believes will be more potent than any fleet that ever sailed the seas. "Dynamite bombs could be dropped," he said, "with deadly effect, and everything below demolished. I have devised and patented a machine that consists of two spindle-shaped hulls 400 feet long, the diameter of the largest section being fifty feet and the diameter between hulls being 125 feet in all. The capacity of each hull is 47,000 cubic feet, making 36,000 cubic feet in all. This will carry 56,000 pounds of hydrogen gas, the buoyancy power being based on Renard and Krebs' balloon La France.

The machine can fly in any direction and its two vertical screws are propelled by two oil engines of 300 horse power each."

Reaching for Trade

TACOMA, January 31.—During the present year the Northern Pacific is to be one of the greatest factors in the growth of Tacoma shipping. The amount of freight which is handled on the docks in this city is already reaching proportions which have demanded addition to the warehouse capacity along the front. The company is known to have plans for greatly increasing the size and strength of the fleet which it operates between this city and the Orient, and it is stated in reliable quarters that by the end of the year the Northern Pacific will be shipping 300 per cent more freight than it is handling at the present time. Plans have already been consummated for an increased fleet of steamships doubling the number which plied between Tacoma and the Orient during 1901.

Sugar Bounties.

LONDON, February 1.—Wiring from Brussels, the correspondent of the Standard says that the national sugar conference has been charged by the Belgian government to frame a new treaty abolishing all kinds of sugar bounties and installing under the presidency of the Belgian Prime Minister, Count Smet de Naeyer, a permanent international committee empowered to inflict fines not exceeding 50,000 francs on the government offending against this treaty. The conference will discuss this treaty upon its reassembling February 11th.

United States Marshal E. D. Hendry on Kauai on important business.

The Alaska Copper River and Yukon Railroad has been incorporated, to run a road in Alaska. The capital is \$100,000.

Foreign ministers in China have been recognized as representatives of governments equal in rank to the Chinese Emperor.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

A KING MAY COME.

NOTIONS At Prices which will be Attractive to every Woman

Mail Order Department for those living out of Honolulu.

Feather-stitch Braid, 6 yards in piece, per piece.

5, 10, 15, 20, 25 cents.

Shell Hairpins, in boxes of a dozen, 25 cents per box.